Senator, Governor and All That. We like to fight the fight for Democracy as hard the next-to do our duty as faithfully as the most faithful. It is our fight. It does us good to carry the day for our principles and our party, forgetting all personal jealousies, and petty bickerings. There is something stirring in it-something enobling.

But when the fight has been fought and won, then comes something not so pleasant—the grand mass which for reward-for preferment-for place-for spoils. It fairs of said bank, and if proved unsound its charter shall be is human nature, and it can't be helped, we suppose, but it ought to be mitigated,—certainly it is folly to stimulate the provisions of this section. and intensify this inevitable tendency.

We will have to elect a Governor next August, and all solvent Banks for State purposes. the next Legislature, to be chosen at the same time with the Governor, will have to choose a Senator.

Already we see this man and that man and the other man paraded, prematurely paraded, we think. There this act. can be said to be nothing in this world absolutely certain but death and taxes, and, the way things are going, we see little to choose between them. But, if not absolutely certain, it is pretty nearly so, that upon the Democratic party of North Carolina will devolve the responsibility of selecting the next Governor and the next 1850. This bill will pass the House without material altera-Senator in place of Gov. Reid, whose term will expire tion. on the 4th of March, 1859.

That the opposition should endeavor to sow the seeds of dissensions in the ranks of the Democratic party, by thus early canvassing the matter with the view of drawing out the friends of aspirants into hostile array against each other, we can very well understand, but that Democrats should be led into the snare, is quite a different matter, and one which we can not understand.

It is time enough for all this, and to spare. We mean to come out neither for nor against any particular person or persons, nor to set ourselves up as a censor upon our brethren of the Democratic press-we only beg them to avoid the discussion of men for a little while-yield not to wires for a little while-keep personal aspirations in the back-ground as long as they can -they are among the worst features of politics--they do most harm-don't let the Democracy of North Car-

olina get divided about such things. We want for Scnator an able man, and a man whom we can feel pride and confidence. We want man to represent the whole State, and no mere part it. The same sort of man for Governor. Let us fix our minds on that and keep clear of mere squabbles about men, just as long as we can. We want no cut-and-dry pre-arrangments to forestall the action of the party in Con. vention or of the party in the Legislature. We want principles and the ability to maintain them in our appointees—we don't want bundles of wires, no matter | Honor, Judge Bailey, presiding. We understand that how dexterously managed.

Some months ago, while a show-piece—the Taking of Sebastopol—was in course of performance at one of the large Italian Theatres, a portion of the scenery took fire during the enactment of the storming of the Malakoff, the audience cheered vociferously, thinking it part of the spectacle, but finding out the real nature of the affair, a sudden panic seized them, and although all real danger was over before they were fully aware of its existence, the frantic multitudes rushed in wild frenzy to escape, crushing and trampling, first upon the weak, and finally upon strong and weak alike. A guard of soldiers at the doors was ordered to keep the people from rushing forth. They received the crowd on their leveled bayonets. The first ranks of the panic-stricken multitude were impaled upon the weapons of the soldiers. Still

There is no reasoning with a panic. The thoughtless | ment is equivalent to a failure. multitude cheered while the real danger existed, and only became conscious that there had been danger by the means taken to extinguish the fire.

The financial position of the country presents a very similar appearance. While wild speculations of all sorts were adding the elements of real danger to the splendid but delusive spectacle of fabulous prosperity, all cheered and rejoiced-the New York Banks added fuel to the flame by a still greater expansion, until they found themselves forced to adopt means to quench the flames themselves had stimulated, and their violent measures to that end have caused a stampede as thoughtless and unreasoning as that of the frightened audience. Hundreds are, financially speaking, bayoneted to death by the stringenupon by the rush they can neither stay nor escape from.

day full of mourning and many a loved form was seen no politics, and shall welcome the Express to our burg. more. The thing was like a wild dream, but all felt that panic had caused the death and desolation so generally lamented. If each had kept his place without unduly pressing on his neighbour, aii would have been well.-Such appears to us to be the case now. If it were not for the panic existing, no serious harm could arise. No great calamity has visited us-no crops have failed, no from the Ship-yard of the Messrs. Myers, of Washingpestilence has over spread the land—no money has been drained for foreign wars—even specie itself has not left the late gallant Commander of the Central America. us,—we have as much as ever we had. But we have a stampede. The money at any time in a country bears something of the same relation to the whole amount of property and business transanctions, that the doors do to a great building. The doors may be sufficient to allow all to pass and repass quietly and pleasantly in due time and order, but not if all rush at once. The money in no Tennessee, country under heaven, could pay its debts or square all its transactions at once. For, after all, when we come down to the actual money, the specie is the only basis, of the firm of George Bliss & Co., dry goods merchants, and through that pass or are supposed to pass the vast amount of debts and credits, bank bills included. There is money enough to adjust all balances scriatim, but not at once—there never is, and never has been, and a panie can lock the wheels at any time.

The worst of it is, that the identical New York Banks that created the danger, were the first also to create the suspended specie payments.

DR HOOPER'S ADDRESS .- We are indebted to the courtesy of Wm. R. Larkins, Esq., for a pamphlet copy of "The Sacredness of Human Life, and American Indifference to its Destruction: An Address delivered before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College eigh : Holden & Wilson, "Standard" office.

The "Address" was spoken very highly of at the time of its delivery, and it now makes its appearance in a convenient form for perusal and reference. The mechanical execution of the work is marked by that neatness characteristic of the Standard office, and the subject is one which gives ample scope for the powers of the orator and teacher.

The Dr. refers to the blood shed on our Public Highthe Duel, and to the blood of the Bar and the Jury- Democratic. Box. He thinks that the escape of so many notorious criminals is equivalent to the withdrawal of legal protection from human life. These points are forcibly dis- counter statements. cussed through thirty Octavo pages.

The firm of Bowen & McNamee has failed. This was the leading abolition house in the dry goods business of New Mexico to Congress. in New York.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and the Banks. We take the following from the special despatches of he Pennsylvanian:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 9, 1857.—The following is a synopsis of the bill which passed a committe of the whole in the House

Section 1, Exempts all the banks from the penalties incurred by the Act of Suspension, and extends the time for the resumption of specie payments to March 1st, 1858. and the country Banks a monthly statement of their affairs and conditions, under oath, a failure to do which incurs a

penalty of one thousand dollars. SECTION 3, Makes it obligatory upon each bank to receive moved as one man, under one banner, begins to resolve the President of any Bank can make oath of his apprehen. The operation of the Sub-Treasury is perfectly natural itself into its separate, personal constituents-from a sion of the safety of any Bank to the Governor, who shall fight for principle it is too apt to degenerate into a game | thereupon appoint a Commissioner to examine into the afdeclared forfeited by proclamation. The Banks resuming specie payments before the 1st of March, are exempt from SECTION 4. Authorizes Collectors to receive the notes of

SECTION 5, Prescribes that all deposits to the credit of th

State, shall be paid to the State Treasurer in specie. SECTION 5, Extends the stay of execution, except in certain cases, for a period of six months from the passage of has been incautious.

Section 7. Declares that this act shall take effect immediately, if the stockholders accept it, and certify their acceptance to the Auditor General; and each Bank accepting shall pay into the treasury one-half of one per centum on

SECTION 8. Repeals the forty-seventh section of the act of

A bill containing these, or similar provisions will, in all probability be finally acted upon and passed to-day. The most marked and unusual feature of the measure i that embodied in Section 6th, which extends the stav o execution except in certain cases. This applies to all judgments except for wages of labor, and the stay can be obtained in all cases where the defendant is worth the amount of the judgment.

In times like these, we would thank the Wilmington (N. (.) Journal to give the DAY BOOK credit for the articles it copies from it on the money question. Usually we care nothing about this omission, but if our article is worth copying it is worth crediting .- N. Y. Day Book.

Why certainly. We did copy an article sometime since from the New York Day Book, for which, to our regret, the proper credit was not given. We had no intention of stealing it, since its references evidently showed that it proceeded from a New York paper. In deed, a credit was necessary for its proper understanding. the accidental omission was as much to be regretted by us as deprecated by the Day Book, which latter paper rights of the States and of the South. In this respect we know of no superior to it.

BLADEN COURT .- The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Bladen County, was in session last week, His the following State cases were tried.

Two white men named Smith and Evans, were tried for the killing of a negro. Case was submitted and jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Branded and imprisoned for six months.

A man named Skipper, was tried for shooting another named Hargrove, his brother-in-law, we believe. Verdiet manslaughter. Same punishment as in former case. Calvin Terry was put on trial for the alleged murder of Captain Wilkinson of the Steamboat Southerner, drowned from on board of that boat on the Cape Fear River. No reliable proof appearing, he was acquitted.

REPORTED BANK FAILURES .- It is reported, not, we believe, without foundation, that the Bank of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, as well as some two or three inferior Banks of that State, suspended on Saturthe frantic pressure from behind increased, and the sol- day last. We have no particulars, but the fact of the diers and fallen citizens were alike trampled under foot, stoppage of at least three of the South Carolina Banks, and bruised out of life and even the semblance of human- seems to be ascertained. The papers of that State say Silks, Fine Woollens, Embroideries, Laces of Metal,

Carolina wildcat banks, will please take notice.

New, (we are not certain that this is the correct spelllast night, somewhere in the extreme Southern part of 19 per cent. town. The sailor had three balls lodged in him, but we have not heard whether any of his wounds are mortal .-The prisoner has but one arm. Daily Journal, 10th inst.

The Editor of the Newberne Express expresses an intention to pay Wilmington a visit after he collects all his delinquent debts, if not sooner. He had better cy of the financial police; but these, too, are trampled come "sooner," if he means to visit Wilmington during the present century. We are always happy to make The city referred to, Leghorn, we believe, was next the acquaintance of our cotemporaries, irrespective of 1846, and pays under that of 1857, a much lower duty.

> The Georgia Constitutionalist, of the 9th inst. ays: "All our banks, we understand, are selling Sight

> A new schooner, launched on Wednesday las ton, in this State, was christened the "Herndon," after

Dr. Hueston, the publisher and proprietor of the of the best and most popular of men, and a capital wri-

Andrew Johnson has been elected Senator from

From New York. New York, Oct. 10.—The report of the su is unfounded. That firm is believed to be one of the strongest in this city. The Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Eric

Suspension of the Bank of South Carolinn. Augusta, Ga., Oct. 10.—Reliable telegraphic reports say that the Bank of the State of South Carolina has

Company were protested to-day.

transit route.

From Washington City. Washington, Oct. 10.—The report of the suspension of the Bank of the State South Carolina, at Charleston. caused great surprise in financial circles here.

MINNESOTA.—On the 13th of this month the citizens ment. of Minnesota will choose a Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Associate Justices thereof, an June 10th, 1857, (being the day before the Annual Com- Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, three mencement,) by Rev. William Hooper, L. L. D. Ral- Representalives in Congress, and one delegate to serve until the State is admitted into the Union.

> Recognition of Nicaragua. Washington, Oct. 9.—The Administration will probably recognize the present Government of Nicaragua,

> > The Kansas Elections.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Returns from the Kansas elec- Hoover, Esq. tion, which took place on Monday last, show large Demways-Railroads and Steamboat disasters, etc. To the 1700, in Leavenworth 250, in Atchison 60, in Douglass blood shed in Sudden, Rencounters—to the victims of county 1100. Both branches of the Legislature are

> ANOTHER ACCOUNT. St. Louis, Oct. 9.—The reports of the election in Kansas are contradictory. Travelers just arrived give

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Oct. 9 .- We have later advices from Santa Fe. Otero has been elected Delegate from the Territory The Cheyenne Indians are anxious for peace.

The Fayetteville Observer of Thursday evening, the 8th inst., is somewhat exercised over the Sub-Treasury and the Wilmington Journal, two very dissimilar institutions, inasmuch as the former has a large surplus

of cash on hand and the latter hasn't. The Observer thinks we have not heeded its caution not to speak hastily, etc., etc., and so forth. Well, let the Observer make the most of our hastiness, improve Section 2, Compels all the City Banks to publish a weekly, its advantage to the utmost and see what it will come to. We said that the Democrats never set up the Sub- tria, is the promotion of amity between France and Treasury as a "Great Regulator," and we re-iterate the Russia. assertion. They were tired, as the country was tired the notes of every other solvent bank at par hereafter, but of artificial "regulators," either of trade or currency.

> The Observer proceeds to say that we did not do this and we did not do that-we did not look into the messages of Democratic Presidents as to the wonderful on his return, inviting the owners to arrange for the lib performances of the said Sub-Treasury. The Observer seems to have been guilty of a still greater piece of not even to have read the article in the Journal upon tricts of Inidja had arrived at Southampton. They which it "hastily" animadverts. In fact, the Observer give frightful accounts of the condition of Calcutta and

of the Sub-Treasury and the Tariff, it would have found | dernagore. therein the substance of all that it quotes from Presidents' Messages and other documents. It would have saved the space taken up with these quotations, and avoided placing itself in the position of making a groundless charge. But the Observer was "hasty." It finds nothing of a pointed Governor-General of India. great artificial regulator in all this. That the natural there can be no doubt—that it has prevented a state of things hardly to be contemplated without dread, there is no doubt, but it has done this, without deviating from its own legitimate course, or leaving its own appointed

Let us look a little farther, and see how closely our lace and general British goods importers. would-be Mentor adheres to the strict facts of the case. The Observer says that the Journal assumes "hasty and inaccurate positions" in asserting that the Tariff is not chargeable with the existing pressure—that exportations of gold to foreign countries are not, and that undue expansions of nominal values have had more to do with it than all the fancied causes assigned by the friends of "protection" and "Great [artificial] Regulators."

We stated that exchange was in our favour with foreign countries. The Observer knows this this to be the fact. We said that gold must come in-this the Observer cannot gainsay, or if it does it will find its mistake within a short time, when the gold does come. The This is all assumption. The aggregate of the failures so far is put at sixteen million of dollars, of which not a tithe is due to foreign creditors. This could not have changed the current of exchange. Again, in looking at the official returns of imports and exports, as indicating our position towards foreign countries, the Observer seems to have forgotten one important item. Millions of goods are entered at our custom-houses on foreign account and risk, and in times like these, millions of money is lost by the foreign trade, without implying any repudiation on the part of the American consumer .custom-house returns in a far greater ratio than they do our foreign endebtedness.

We asserted, and re-assert that the prevailing extravagance has shown itself in the more expensive classes of goods, which are the most highly taxed-certainly among the most highly taxed.

The Observer says that we "blunder" again. Let us see. In Schedule A, we find Brandies, Cordials, etc.,whether there has been extravagance in this, let experience show. Next in Schedule B, are Wines, Cut Glass, Segars, etc., all articles of extravagance and all indulged in at fabulous prices. Next in Schedule C, we find that the banks cannot suspend-if so, then this move- Iron, Fabrics of Iron, Sugar and Molasses, etc., and in Schedule C, we find the main extravagance. The Ob-The Cheraw Gazette, so fond of speaking of North | server says that Silks, Laces, etc., are less heavily taxed | the New York bankers to-day to induce them to expand Therein the Observer is wrong, they are in the same Shooting Affair.—We learn that a man named Schedule and pay 24 per cent. The Observer also says that they are no higher taxed than manufactures of stocks are excessively heavy. The American Exchange hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much iming.) has been arrested, charged with shooting a sailor Cotton. Wrong again. Manufactures of Cotton pay declined 10 per ct. since yesterday.

There are numerous failures to-day, but the names are

The three first Schedules comprise nearly all the articles of luxury. The coarser and commoner fabrics are Finance and Business in New Orleans\_Heavy Decline in lower Schedules. Iron is in the luxurious catagory, and protected, but then what is price or protection the money market has caused a further heavy decline in under the credit system. Iron could be bought in Europe for bonds—on a long credit, and bought it would 31/4 cents. The sales the past three days amount to be, no matter what the Tariff. We find that the value of Silk Goods imported, considerably exceeds that of lower figures will be submitted to. All branches of Cotton Goods, although the latter paid under the tax of In fact we find that a mere difference in duty exerted no influence at all as opposed to extravagance in dress or demand, and rates daily hardening. Freights are dull speculation in railroads, as long as an inflated system of nominally at 1/d. credit kept up the speculative movement in one direc-[Exchange] on New York, at quarter per cent. pre- tion, or supplied the means for gratifying the love of

living beyond all reasonable bounds.

We may remark that in speaking of duties on different articles, we have referred to the existing Tariff-Knickerbocker Magazine, is dead. Mr. Hueston was one that which went into operation on the 1st day of July, 1857. That is simply a reduction of the Tariff of 1846—the relative position of the articles referred to is little, if at all changed.

> In conclusion, we would remark that, New York papers to the contrary notwithstanding, there can be no The condition of laboring men was deplorably presentto the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only of Wight the appeal amount of the tithe rent charge parallel introduced between the actual position of the ed. Thousands would starve if there was not immediobserve generally, that so many people have suffered by country in 1837 and 1857, save with the view of showing the great difference between the two periods. In 1837, the country was actually buying food. Its cotton charge thousands of hands. Notwithstanding it was which remains unexported will be instantly locked up. crop was very low—the amount of specie in the country was not more than one-third of what it now is—exchange ined to keep on if possible. The remedy was in the rewas away against us. States and the General Government were bankrupt, or fast tending that way. Now we have plenty and to spare-cotton is high-no State the ability to move. has failed-national credit is beyond question-exchanges are in our favor, and must be more so. Away, then, with the weak getters-up of undue panics, calculated to make worse our already sufficiently unpleasant predica-

Main and Market streets, Washington, N. C., took fire from a spark on the first inst. The roof was entirely consumed before the fire was extinguished. The building belonged to Mr. Howard Wiswall. No insurance. Loss set down at \$2,000.

ANOTHER.—On the morning of the 6th inst., the stawith a view to make a treaty which shall secure the bles belonging to Jas. E. Hoyt, Esq., of the above town, was discovered on fire, and were entirely consumed, together with a smoke-house adjoining, belonging to E.D.

> SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION.—The Beaufort (N. C.) Journal says, that Mr. J. Q. Adams is about opening a dancing school at the Thompson Hotel, in that place .--The Journal ascribes to Mr. Adams qualities and accomplishments unknown to his former admirers in the Sterling shall bring cash on from New York. changed from his old habits, and seems to be a more

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, Oct. 7 .- The steamer Niagara arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 26th ult.

England.—The fourth of October was appointed to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer on ac-FRANCE.—The Patrie says that the only object of the

Inundations in the south of France have caused immense damage and loss of life. The vintage has been

SPAIN .- The conference for the settlement, by mediation, of the Mexican question, will be held in London. Russia.—A fire at St. Petersburg had burnt 170 vessels. The Czar has approved a project for the par-

tial abolition of serfdom. A proclamation will be issued eration of their serfs. INDIA.—There is nothing later from India, but the arrival of the government dispatches was momentarily neglect than that with which it charges us. It appears expected. Numerous fugitives from the mutinous dis-

the upper provinces of India. A detachment of French troops from China had ar-Had the Observer read our article upon the operations rived at Calcutta to protect French interests at Chan-

> CHINA.—Advices from China say that the American corvette Levant, in order to avenge the pillaging of an American ship by a gang of pirates, had burned a village on the Island of Formosa, where the pirates resided. It was rumored that Lord Elgin would soon be ap-Russia is fortifying the Straits of Yenikate.

and Others-Meeting of Merchants and Call for In-

creased Discounts by the Banks. NEW YORK, Oct. 7, P. M .- In financial affairs there silk dealers; M. J. King, fur house, and Meliss & Avres.

The Bank of Addison, in the State of New York, is closes with less excitement and with a more steady feel-

At the second board to-day stocks closed weak. The

to consider upon the crisis, at which several bank officers were present. Mr. Tileston, the president of the Phœnix Bank, declared that in his opinion the true remedy for the pressure was a prompt and liberal enthe conviction of the merchants also. Resolutions were to seven millions of dollars, and from that to ten millions is one which we can and do cheerfully recommend to the Observer says that exchange is in our favour because at an early day. A committee was appointed to meet assurance of my lively regrets at my inability to accept "One, two, three—that makes five, sir," said the coxpeople of North Carolina as being true as steel to the our merchants don't or won't pay their foreign debts. the representatives of the banks, and hopes are entertained of a favorable result. The city banks favor the policy of receiving and paying out the notes of the country banks which are secured by State stocks.

> From the Baltimore Sun. Financial Affairs at New York-Gloomiest Day Yet-

Decline in Bank Stock-Many Failures-A Strong Pressure for Bank Expansion NEW YORK, Oct. 8, P. M.—There is a gloomy and espondent feeling here. The Commercial, on this afternoon regards this as the worst day yet. There is a strong pressure upon the banks to expand liberally, as the only means for preventing a general bankruptcy .-There is a heavy decline in bank stocks under present circumstness. The Merchants' Bank is quoted at 89; men had possession of the polls at Delaware city, and These speculative shipments on foreign account swell Bank of Commerce at 75: Metropolitan at 61, and the were casting all the votes. It was conceded that Par-American Exchange at 78. The stock of the Delaware rott, (Free State) would beat Ransom (pro-slavery) for and Hudson Canal fell 10 per cent.; Illinois Central 5; Congress. Pennsylvania Coal Company 2; Reading Railroad 1 Pacific Mail Steamship Company 3, and Hartford and Money Matters Tightening in the West-Apprehen-

New Haven Railroad 3 per cent. The Pine Plains Bank, of the State, was thrown out here to-day. The Central Bank, of Brooklyn, was also

week is one hundred and twenty-three. The well-known house of Bowen & McNamee, and of Wm. G. Lane & Co., both dry goods, ask an extension. The latter has connections in Charleston.

The amount of grain on board of vessels here ready for clearance to Liverpool is three hundred and eighty

The payments in the sub-treasury to-day were \$282,-000, and the receipts \$156,000. The Albany bankers have been in consultation with ports. Unanimity of action was, however, found impos- on by every man and boy in the Union:

ible, and the project failed.

Stocks, after second board, further declined. Bank

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The excessive stringency in cotton, the reduction from the highest point being now 6,000 bales, including middling at 13. Receipts continue to pour in rapidly, and the indications are that business are more or less affected by the pressure, but the merchants are using their utmost endeavors to brave the storm. Sterling has still further declined, and sales of bankers' bills are made at 97. Money is more in

The Financial Crisis\_Mass Meeting in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—A numerously attended mass ported; consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the meeting was held here this afternoon by our business Our people have surely suffered enough from extor- men relative to the financial difficulties. The call, which tionate prices for sugar and molasses, to make them sick was signed by most of our prominent firms, was only Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, and artisan of all "protections," calculated to enhance the price of issued during the morning; but being posted in every prominent position throughout the city, attracted general attention, and, notwithstanding the short notice, a large number of persons had assembled at the appointed hour. suffer. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as A number of speeches were made, and various views has been observed very truly, leave no alternative—it

cause of all the present difficulties. The New York banks had expanded \$7,000,000 in least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the thirty-one days, while an expansion of \$17,000,000 in five months broke the United States Bank. Becoming crafty speculators. But contrary to my intention and frightened they curtailed in two months \$12,000,000— declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opin-

ate relief. Extracts from letters from the largest manu- former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the facturers in the country was read. Men implored aid fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; for the payment of wages or else they would have to disnewal of confidence in the banks. Thus renew confidence, and all would be brought about by a discontinuance of the run on these institutions and not depriving them of

It will be observed that yesterday's movement in cotton has gained momentum to-day, 1600 bales having been disposed of this morning. This is the first step to-

Cotton Sales\_A Movement of Relief.

ward relief, for which the community may thank the Bank of Charleston. Although the accounts from New York and Europe are not encouraging, the sale of our The Old Brick Hotel, situated on the corner of Southern produce will soon render the South independent of the crisis elsewhere. Although it is true that the price of produce has had to give way to some extent, and the exchange drawn upon it is at a sacrificing rate, yet their equilibrium will be restored as the movement advances, and substantial relief will come.

Charleston Evening News, 7th inst. Georgia Election.

Augusta, Oct. 7 .- The returns of the election held in this State on Monday indicate the re-election Mr. Seward in the first district. SAVANNAH, Oct. 7 .- Brown's (democratic) majority

for Governor exceeds ten thousand. Six democrats to

cratic gain of one. Financial Affairs in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9 .- Money is tighter. There are no transactions in Exchange, and little can be done until

Napoleon III. and Agassiz-An Honor Declined. The Boston Courier publishes the following interest ng correspondence :

LETTER TO THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND

Paris, August 19, 1857. Sir: A chair of paleontology is vacant in the The sea breeze had set in strongly, and the afternoon Museum of Natural History of Paris, by the death of was cool and refreshing. Don't misunderstand me: M. d'Orbigny. You are French; you have enriched don't think it was really cool—it was only comparatively your native country with eminent works and laborious so. The sea breeze had but modified the sultry atmosresearches; you are corresponding member of the instiinterview of the Emperors of France, Russia and Austute. The Emperor would be happy to restore to France grees in the shade. a distinguished man of science, a renowned professor. I offer you, in his name, the vacant chair. Your country although we were going to visit a gentleman of no small will deem herself happy in recovering one of her children, the most devoted of science.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance of my sentiments of high esteem.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S REPLY.

To His Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction and Religion at Paris: Monsieur le Ministre : After having passed the greater part of my life at a distance from the great centres of paid much heed to it; I thought it was only a tale to science, I should never have expected to receive the dis- frighten youngsters and old women; but when I saw the tinguished honor which you have done me, by offering me, in the name of the Emperor, the chair of Paleontology, at the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

the most important establishment in existence for the with such a boat as we had under us. I did not fear. natural sciences. I have, therefore, felt the liveliest joy in reading your letter, and in receiving by your offer, the proof so precious for me, that I am not forgotten in had put off from the ships of the fleet.

Tunfortunately your proposition finds me unable to accept it, for I could not sever abruptly the ties which for a number of years I have been accustomed to consider as binding me for the remainder of my days to the operation of the Sub-Treasury has been conservative, Financial Affairs in New York Fallure of Importers United States Moreover, I cannot suppose that the capsized in the surf." instruction which was entrusted to M. d'Orbigny could be interrupted for a sufficient length of time to permit me to finish certain embryological labors which I have watch the next rollers, and you'll see the poor fellows but little change to-day. Several failures are report- undertaken, with a view of comparrisons with the fossils holding on to the boat. ed, including Bulkley & Co., importers; Blake & Brown, of the epochs anterior to our own, and which would lose all their interest if they should be left incomplete. I with sharks, I saw at once that their only chance for safety, in case they escaped drowning, and got outside sing a position which, in every circumstance, I shall al- the surf, was for us to reach them as soon as they got

I beg your Excellency to receive, with the reiterated | bottom upward, and two of them clinging to her.

Professor in the University of Cambridge, United States of America. Cambridge, September 25, 1857.

The Georgia Election. Augusta, Oct. 8.—A. H. Stephens' majority is 1,257.

Jackson is certainly elected to Congress from the sixth such a case as this. district, by least 1,000 majority.

The Kansas Election. St. Louis, Oct. 8 .- Advices received at this city from Leavenworth, say that the election in Kansas was proceeding slowly on Monday morning. The Free State

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7th .- Financial matters are gradual ly tightening throughout the West, and unless the bankers discount beyond prudence or relief comes from oth-The total number of failures announced for the last er sources, many good houses will fall from the 1st to the 3d proximo. That period is anticipated with terri-

> Failure of Harper & Brothers. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The firm of Harper & Brothers, in this city, failed yesterday. It is reported, however, that they have a surplus of \$1,000,000.

Washington's Opinion of Paper Money. The following letter, written by Gen. Washington more than seventy years ago, on the paper or bank currency question, will be read just now with more than orthan the leading articles of Iron and Wool and Sugar. sufficiently to bring forward the produce from the lake dinary interest. It should be read, studied, and reflected

Mount Vernon, February 27, 1787.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to portance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great, and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance not the shadow of a thing that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, divise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supquantity of emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. benefitted? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain the creditor or body-politic expressed. It was believed that New York was the must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the sufficient to produce a panic in the strongest community. ion—reasons, too, which of all others, are least pleasing

> GEO. WASHINGTON. Don't Hoard the Specie.—There is abundance of specie in this country for all the ordinary transactions of daily life, if it was only kept in circulation. Specie, ral dean of the diocese of Rochester.—English Paper or other small currency, is the life-blood of business, and if it be wanting to any considerable extent, business will languish, stagnate or decay in proportion as its life-blood of Tuesday, in an article in defence of the Farmers

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear sir, &c.,

and meanest vices in the human mind. It is the very notes. The Bank being perfectly solvent, will redeem essence of selfishness. The propensity is naturally her notes at a proper time. She will resume so soon as heightened in times of panic like the present, and often the Northern money market will justify her in so doing seizes upon good men who in ordinary seasons would be entirely free from it. Let all who have a spark of kindly mers' Bank notes at 100 cents in the dollar for goods and liberal feeling "resist the temptation and it will flee or accounts. from them."

There is sufficient gold and silver in the country to keep the wheels of business in motion, and thereby enable honest industry by daily labor to earn its daily bread. Whatever of want and suffering may prevail this winter among those who would labor but can find no employment, will be largely owing to the hoarding of specie. Those who cause this want to fall upon the poor, will receive their pay in due season, if it be true that "with the measure ye mete withal, the same shall be measured Mount to Cape Palmas, on the 5th of November next. the measure ye mete withal, the same shall be measured Her capacity is 713 tons, and she can accommodate 250 two Americans are elected to Congress, being a demo- to you again."—[Lancaster Examiner.

A Large Amount of Money for Six Bales Cotton. We learn that Messrs. N. M. Martin, Bro. & Co., of Petersburg, recently sold for our old countyman, Mr.

flesh. It says he is a proficient in the art of teaching.

Tomato Champagne.—A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a novel beverage in the shape of price was got also for several other lots from Edgecombe were duly united by the very accommodating hymenial wine expressed from the inice of the towards. wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Good and Halifax Counties. We mention this because it was agent at that place. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. Its incredients are particled by the very accommodating systems and the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. The circumstances connected with the place of the tomato. clever, sociable gentleman than formerly. He gave a Soiree Dansante at the Thompson Hotel on Wednesday night.

White expressed from the junce of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transpance of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transpance of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transpance of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transpance of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transpance of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transpance of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and late Johny Dean "affair" in New York. It is reported ton anywhere have brought that amount for many years past.—Tarboro' Southerner.

In the month of June, 1838, I was on the bark Cal

cutta, at anchor off the Ullua. My gig was manned and alongside, and I and my friend Tom Carey were going up the river to look after our stevedore, who had been sent up some days before to select a raft of mahogany. phere of the morning; the thermometer stood at 82 de.

We did not yet put on our dress coats or black pants. importance in those parts—the captain of the mahogany cutters. But having duly incased ourselves in a suit of clean white duck, and taking our pea-coats to protect us from the chill of the evening, we stepped into our little four-oared cutter, and started for the river. My M. Agassiz, Member of the Institute of France, Pro- little boat had always been the admiration of the whole fessor of Sciences, Boston, United States of America. fleet; she was very sharp in the bow, light and buoyant as a cork, and was without doubt a regular clipper.

As we neared the bar I could see the surf breaking of it in a remarkably unpleasant fashion. I had heard of the dangerous nature of the entrance, but I had not immense breakers follow one after the other, dash on the bar, and then roll boiling and hissing right into the mouth of the river, I confess I altered my opinion, and The whole world considers the Jardin des Plantes as looked on with something like perplexity; however,

We had not got far from the ship, when the man at the stroke oar called my attention to several boats which Something amiss," said Tom Carey. "Look out

ahead, coxswain, and see if you can make what it is." "Can't see anything, sir-can you?" "No," I replied-" yet I can't see anything astern, it must be ahead. Give way, my men, perhaps it's a boat

'Ay, ay, sir, you're right," broke in the coxswain .-See there, in the way of those two cocoa-nut trees:

I did see them, and knowing that the coast swarmed with sharks, I saw at once that their only chance for thrown out here to-day. The money market generally ways regard as the most brilliant to which naturalist clear of it. I therefore urged my men to put out their strength: they responded nobly to my call, and we soon It may appear to you strange that I should allow a began to fly over the seas. A race like this-time few ovules and embryos to weigh in the balance which against life or death—is a most exciting thing; and, as payments at the sub-treasury amounted to \$200,000, is to decide for the remainder of my life; but, doubtless, we bounded over the waves, a multitude of thoughts flitand the receipts to \$260,000, including \$200,000 from it is to this absolute devotion to the study of nature that ted through my brain. It is perfectly astounding at I am indebted for the confidence of which you have just | what a rate the mind will travel under such circumstan-There was a meeting of the merchants this afternoon given me a mark as signal as it is unexpected; and it ces. Had our boat been endowed with the same faculty is because I would continue to merit this confidence for the result might have been different; but as it was, she the future, that I have taken the liberty of entering into seemed to know she was on an errand of mercy, for 1 these details. Allow me, also, to correct an error that never saw hor skim so lightly over the seas. She was a has been circulated in reference to myself. I am not paragon of a boat, was the same gig of the Calcutta. largement of discounts by the banks, and that this was French. Although of French origin, my family has Stout arms and brave hearts propelled her with a vebeen Swiss for centuries, and I myself, though expatria- locity I had never before witnessed; yet we were some adopted recommending the banks to increase their loans | ted for more than ten years, have not ceased to be Swiss. | distance from the bar when we saw the boat come out

> "Thank God, they're all safe thus far," said I. "It's the Resolution's boat; I saw the captain and four hands

go in this morning. Give way, men; a bottle of grog each when we get on board.' "Ay ay, sir," said the young fellow who pulled the stroke oar, "never fear of that; but hang all grog in

I felt the rebuke; I felt I ought to have known sailors "One, two, three, four,—I can only see four," said Carey; "one poor fellow's gone. What's that? A shark! God help 'em

The water foamed from our bows; Carey and I clutched the thwarts of the boat—still we flew onward. "Another shark," said Carey. "D'ye see him comg down to windward?" "One, two, three-only three; another poor fellow

gone. Give way, my bonnies, rally again, all together; that's your sort.' We were now drawing close to the boat; one man only remained in the water; he struck out wildly, and then lifted up his hands imploringly, sank, and his faint cry for help was drowned in the surging of the waters.

Way enough; in bow; back water," said the cox-Carey, who had divested himself of his jacket and shoes, now dived after him; he rose, supporting the drowning man. We hauled them on board. Just then

"Thank God you are safe," said I, squeezing my friend's hands. The two men who were taken off the boat sustained no damage but a good ducking. We learned from them that the first man who went down was the captain; and as he was striking out, stronly a few seconds before he sank, in all probability he was seized by a shark, for neither he nor the man ever rose

It was a melancholy termination to our first attempt to go up the Ullua, and I felt the matter painfully at the time, as I understood that both the poor fellows had wives, and the captain a large family, to lament his loss. Of course, after such an occurrence, it was out of the question to proceed on our intended voyage, and we nerefore made our way back to the ship.

I can not avoid relating an incident connected with his sad scene which is strangely characteristic of the superstition of sailors. The boat in which the melancholy accident occurred was strong and well built, worth at least £20; yet after we had rescued the men off her, there was not a man in the fleet who would touch her, and she was left to drift out to sea. I must say she had a bad character, having capsized in the same place on a former voyage, and drowned a man.

When we got on board, the appearance of the sky betokened one of those thunder-storms which at this season are common in these latitudes, and we therefore made

A storm in the tropics is very grand, particularly in the neighborhood of high mountains; the lurid light ning plays among their tops; the thunder, rumbling and then bursting with a terrific crash against their sides, seems hurled back again with double violence; rain fall ing in torrents-in sheets; over every thing hangs a black pall, which is occasionally rent asunder by forked

All this is beautiful to contemplate under cover with pipe and a strong tumbler of grog, but to have been caught up the Ullua without shelter would not have been pleasant. Snugly ensconced in the cuddy of a ship, I was fascinated; I sat up till the storm abated, smoked three or four pipes, and then retired to my berth to be lulled to sleep by the distant thunder. A SINECURE LIVING FOR SALE.—Among a cloud of

benefices advertised for sale, there is one which must present unusual attractions for a clergyman who is not of Wight, the annual amount of the tithe rent charge for the last five 'years being £350, with 31% acres of glebe, with two cottages, producing £20 per annum the present incumbent in his 59th year." The benefice thus offered for sale is the rectory of Shorwell, near Newporl, the patron being Lady St. John Mildmay. The present rector is the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay. who, in addition to enjoying the sinecure, is vicar of Burham, Essex, worth \$700 a year, rector of the popul lous town of Chelmsford, worth £800 a year, and a ru-

THE FARMERS' BANK.—The Elizabeth City Pioneer Bank at that place, says :- We are authorized to say The propensity to hoard specie is one of the lowest that no loss will occur to the holders of Farmers' Bank Merchants in Elizabeth City advertise to take Far-

> FOR LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society ship, Mary Caroline Stevens, arrived in Baltimore last

> Saturday, after an unusually quick trip. For the information of any persons in Virginia or North Carolina, who have in contemplation emigration. we may state the fact that this ship sails from this port

emigrants, besides 20 cabin passengers. Portsmouth Transcript.

A John Dean Affair in Virginia.—Some gossip Wells Draughan, six bales cotton, amounting to \$505 was created at Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, by the 30—net proceeds, after deducting all charges, \$484 43

—average of each bale amounting to \$80 7334 net cles of Norfolk, in company with a smart Irish lad with